

11/19/25

### Free Talk

I had a fulfilling vacation. - 充实

In a timely manner 及时

A bar of chocolate / chocolate 一条巧克力

Overly sweet / sickly sweet 龋甜

Forrest 对期末考图片的描述 (中文) :

三层邮轮 (what) → 在哪里 (where) 、白天 (when) 、可能是游客 (who) 、在邮轮上的原因-cruise (why) 、 (how)

游乐场

滑滑梯 (巨大、多少个)

泳池

餐馆儿... (什么餐厅? 中餐、意大利餐厅? )

一大堆人在玩 (who)

↑ \*不够详细，有很多可以补充的内容

\*描述缺少有序的方位

## Description

热身:

<p><b>气味场景实用表达</b></p>  <p><b>厨房有烧焦味</b></p> <p>The kitchen smells <b>burnt</b>. 烧焦的；煮糊的 /bɜːnt/</p>	<p><b>气味场景实用表达</b></p>  <p><b>房间有烟味</b></p> <p>The room smells <b>smoky</b>. 有烟味的；烟熏的 /smoʊ.ki/</p>	<p><b>气味场景实用表达</b></p>  <p><b>垃圾闻起来很臭</b></p> <p>The trash smells <b>stinky</b>. 臭的；发臭的 /ˈstɪŋ.ki/</p>
<p><b>气味场景实用表达</b></p>  <p><b>水果有腐烂味</b></p> <p>The fruit smells <b>rotten</b>. 腐烂的；变质的 /rə.tən/</p>	<p><b>气味场景实用表达</b></p>  <p><b>地下室有霉味</b></p> <p>The basement smells <b>musty</b>. 发霉的；潮味的 /mʌs.ti/</p>	<p><b>气味场景实用表达</b></p>  <p><b>房间空气不新鲜</b></p> <p>The room smells <b>stale</b>. 不新鲜的；闷的 /steɪl/</p>
<p><b>气味场景实用表达</b></p>  <p><b>油漆味很刺鼻</b></p> <p>The paint smells <b>chemical</b>. 刺鼻的；化学味的 /kem.i.kəl/</p>		

This is a **gust** of wind.  
一阵风

This is a **beam** of light.  
一束光



This is a ray of sunshine.  
一缕阳光



This is a bottle of water.  
一瓶水



This is a handful of nuts.  
一把坚果



This is a bar of soap.  
一块肥皂



This is a roll of toilet paper.  
一卷厕纸



This is a school of fish.  
一群鱼

### Technique:

1. 使用固定结构：从整体到细节

- ① What (整体)
- ② Where (位置)
- ③ Who/What is doing (动作)
- ④ Details (细节/情绪/环境)

“In a small cozy café, a young woman is sitting by the window, sipping coffee while reading a book.”

## 描述整体场景 (开头句型)

- The picture shows / depicts / illustrates…
- In the picture, we can see…
- This is an image of…
- The scene takes place in…
- It appears to be a scene of…

## 2. 位置表达:

on the left / on the right / in the middle

in the background / in the foreground

next to / in front of / behind

under / above / around

“In the foreground, there is a little boy holding a balloon.”

There is a little boy with a balloon in his left hand...

## 3. 动词比名词重要

避免全是 is/are, 多用动态动词:

walking / running / holding / looking at / interacting with

wearing / carrying / pointing at / leaning on

例如:

“A girl is running across the field.” V -> 知道跑的方向 (信息更多)

“A running girl is in the field.” (不自然) X

#### 4. 善用描写性形容词

放在限定性名词前更自然：

a bright, spacious room

a small wooden table

a crowded street

形容词的顺序一般遵循

观点 – 大小 – 年龄 – 形状 – 颜色 – 材料 – 用途 – 名词

“a lovely small round wooden table”

#### 5. 如果不确定，可用模糊表达

避免误判，用（类似 article 的 hedging）：

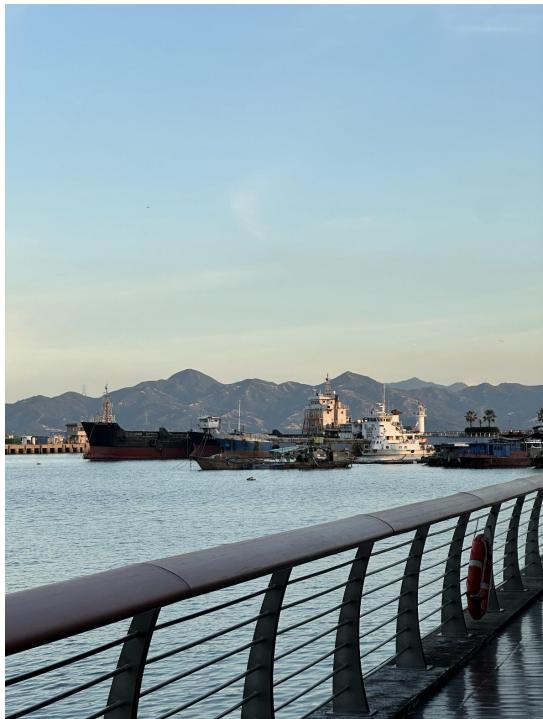
appears to be

seems like

looks as if

probably / likely

“The man appears to be waiting for someone.”



Forrest:

**What:**

Hill, boats/ships, dock, waterfront walkway, trees, boardwalk, sea, sky

- Far (background): dock (between mountains and shoreside)

- Close (foreground): metal railings with smooth wooden handle on top, curves along the walkway.

**Who:**

X - no people

**Where:**

General location (seaside, harbor, waterfront)

**When:**

Sunrise / sunset

**Why:**

Boats might be resting, docked for maintenance

A quiet moment at the harbor

方位:



只要有逻辑、不乱就可以了

## Homework Analysis - Writing

### Summary

Summary.  
Beginners often make several mistakes when learning to snowboard. Many think it is easy and skip lessons, but this stops them from learning important skills. Some beginners choose unsuitable equipment or forget to warm up, causing weak legs. Others attach the board while standing and fall immediately because they try to stand while attaching the board, so they should sit instead.) New learners also fall when they start moving because they stand too stiffly. They put themselves at risk by looking down at the snowboard instead of the direction they want to go, which increases the chance of accidents.

Many think it is easy and skip lessons, ...  
Many think it is easy and skip avoid taking lessons, ...

Skip lessons → 逃课 / 缺课 (原本应该去, 但没去)

Avoid taking lessons → 不上课, 但不是逃课

When getting onto the snow, many fall because they try to stand while attaching the board, ...  
Others attach the board while standing and fall immediately, ...

summary → 更压缩信息、减少原因解释和细节

原文：先上雪 → 站起来 → 系板 → 摔倒 → 有一点啰嗦

修改后：更清晰地呈现“动作原因 → 后果”

They also look at the snowboard. They put themselves at risk by instead of the direction they want to go, which increases the chance of accidents.

They put themselves at risk by looking down at the snowboard instead of watching where they are going.

原文：

结构感很强 (look at A instead of B)

“which increases the chance of accidents” 是一种解释性从句，用在 article 里就很棒了！

修改后：

概括性更强，语义也完全保留

# IGCSE ESL Writing

## Article

Stricter Punishments Can Improve Road Safety

Recently our class discussed different ways to improve road safety.

Some classmates believe education helps drivers build better habits, while others ~~saw~~ argue such as technology, speed cameras, is the best solution. However, I believe stricter punishments play the most important role.

\* Firstly, strong penalties discourage dangerous behaviour more directly.

Firstly, strict punishments such as heavy fines, licence suspension, and stronger law enforcement can clearly discourage drivers from breaking the rules. When people know that dangerous, like speeding or using phones while driving, will lead to serious consequences, they think twice before taking risks. This fear of punishment helps drivers stay more focused and follow signs more carefully, which reduces the chance of accidents.

题目也有这个词)

莫已选择? such as

对应短语为 "immediate"

论点那么! 这么快开始举例了吗?

论点不是用于描述的吗!

应该是个名词 或者词组 dangerous behaviours & danger

are more likely to act cautiously 遇到很多! 但语言准确性要提升

using a phone → 二选一  
using phones → 二选一  
may understand

→写得很好！和上一段对一下。  
Secondly, stricter rules bring faster results. When a new law with  
harsher penalties <sup>被改动概念加分！</sup> is introduced, drivers usually change their behavior  
immediately. They quickly realize the risks and adjust their habits, which  
leads to fewer accidents in a short period of time. This quick improvement  
makes stricter punishments an effective method for road safety. <sup>wow! correct spelling!</sup>

对应修改后的“more directly”  
In conclusion, while education and technology contribute to road safety  
~~also help~~ <sup>contribute to road safety</sup> ~~strong~~ <sup>tougher</sup> punishments  
provide both immediate and reliable results, making ~~it~~ our roads safer  
for everyone.

\* 前面的主角是“punishments”  
- 后面的主角最好不变，逻辑会更通顺。  
\* 质问 ⇒ 前 = punishments  
To = our roads  
⇒ TBT. 有神才能走完 = C

## Title

Stricter Punishments Can Improve Road <u>Safty</u>	Stricter Punishments Can Improve Road <b><u>Safety</u></b>
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“safety” 拼写错误

## Introduction

Recently, our class discussed different ways to improve road <u>safaty</u> .	Recently, our class discussed different ways to improve road <b><u>safety</u></b> .
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“safety” 拼写错误 Again :(

..., while others <u>say</u> technology <u>like</u> speed cameras is the best solution.	..., while others <b><u>argue</u></b> that technology, <b><u>such as</u></b> speed cameras, is the best solution.
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注意观察下文:

① “like” → too spoken!

用 such as 更加书面

“say” → argue (同理)

② “such as”在这里: 提供补充说明, 但不改变主句的核心意义 → 插入语, 需要用逗号隔开

③ 品品翻译的不同“味道”:

\*technology like speed cameras → “像测速摄像头那样的技术” → 表达不够确切, 且不一定指真实例子

\*technology, such as speed cameras, → 清楚地表示“例如测速摄像头”, 并用逗号标明插入语 → 更正式、更自然

## Body Paragraph 1

Firstly, 【strict punishments such as heavy fines, licence suspension, and stronger law enforcement can clearly discourage drivers from breaking the rules.】

论点要言简意赅。

【】的内容，是很详细的，包括了例子，应该放到论点的后面  
所以这个段落的开头可以是：

Firstly, strong penalties discourage dangerous behaviors more directly. (论点)

When people know that dangerous like speeding or using phone while driving will lead to serious consequences, they think twice before taking risks.

When people understand that dangerous behaviors, such as speeding or using a phone while driving, may lead to serious consequences, they are likely to act cautiously before taking risks.

① know, like, think twice → spoken English or not formally academic enough

Know → understand

Like → such as

Think twice → act cautiously

② 关于 hedging

超速、开车用手机都很危险，但是不一定会有 serious consequences，说不定人家运气好呢

为了让别人无法反驳，我们要用上“hedging”的写作技巧！

will lead to → may lead to

they think twice before taking risks → they are likely to act cautiously before taking risks.

③ using phone → using a phone / using phones

phone 是名词，前面要有冠词，或者 phones 是复数，前面是零冠词

### 重新整合 Body Paragraph 1:

#### ① 论点 (Topic Sentence)

Firstly, strong penalties discourage dangerous driving behaviour more directly.

(只陈述主观点，不带例子，也不展开。)

#### ② 分析 (Explain how / why)

When drivers realize that breaking traffic rules will result in serious consequences, they tend to act cautiously before taking risks. The fear of punishment helps them stay more focused on the road and follow traffic signs more carefully.

(解释处罚为什么有效 → 与心理反应和行为改变相关。)

#### ③ 例子 (Example)

For example, heavy fines, licence suspension, and stronger law enforcement have been shown to significantly reduce offenses such as speeding or using phones while driving.

(现在才举例，并且例子不打断主句逻辑。)

#### ④ 小结句 (Optional, Strengthening)

As a result, stricter penalties can lower the possibility of accidents.

## Body Paragraph 2

Hooray! 写得很不错 ~

## Conclusion

In conclusion, while education and technology also help, stronger technology contribute to road

punishments	provide	both	<b>safety as well,</b>	tougher	
immediate and reliable results, ...			punishments	provide	both
			immediate and reliable results, ...		

“also help” → contribute to road safety as well

\*I believe you that more words than “also help” to describe!!

... making <b>our road</b> safer for everyone.	... making <b>them</b> crucial methods for protecting all road users.
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原文：一开始是讲“punishment”，然后跳到“our road” → 比较跳跃

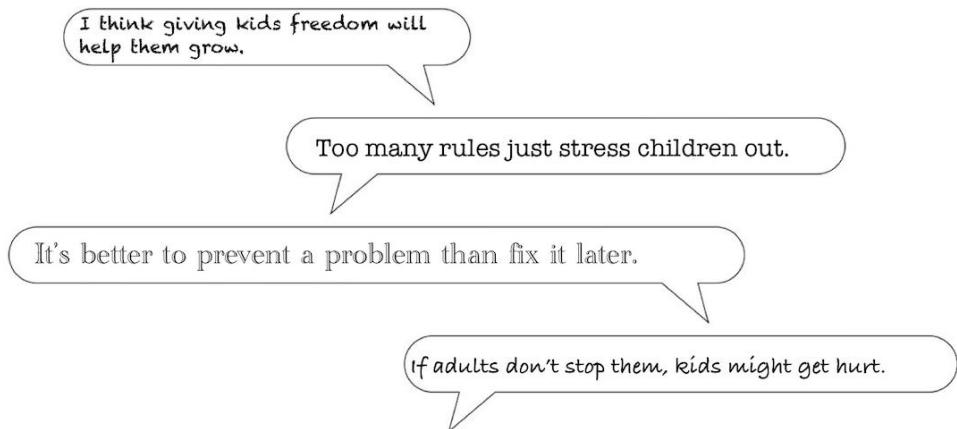
修改后：一开始讲“punishment”，然后还是“punishment = them” → 过渡得很自然

## New Writing Task - In-class Practising

### Exercise 6

- 14 In class, you discussed whether children should be given the freedom to make mistakes or whether adults should prevent them from doing so.

Here are some comments from your classmates:



**Write an article for your school magazine, giving your views.**

The comments above may give you some ideas, and you can also use some ideas of your own.

**Your article should be between 100 and 150 words long.**

You will receive up to 6 marks for the content of your article, and up to 6 marks for the language used.

### Introduction:

- ① background: ...
- ② different views: ...
- ③ Forrest's opinion: ...

### Body Paragraph 1:

#### Point:

...

#### Explanation:

...

#### Example:

...

**Link/point:**

...

**Body Paragraph 2:**

**Point:**

...

**Explanation:**

...

**Example:**

...

**Point/Link:**

...

**Conclusion:**

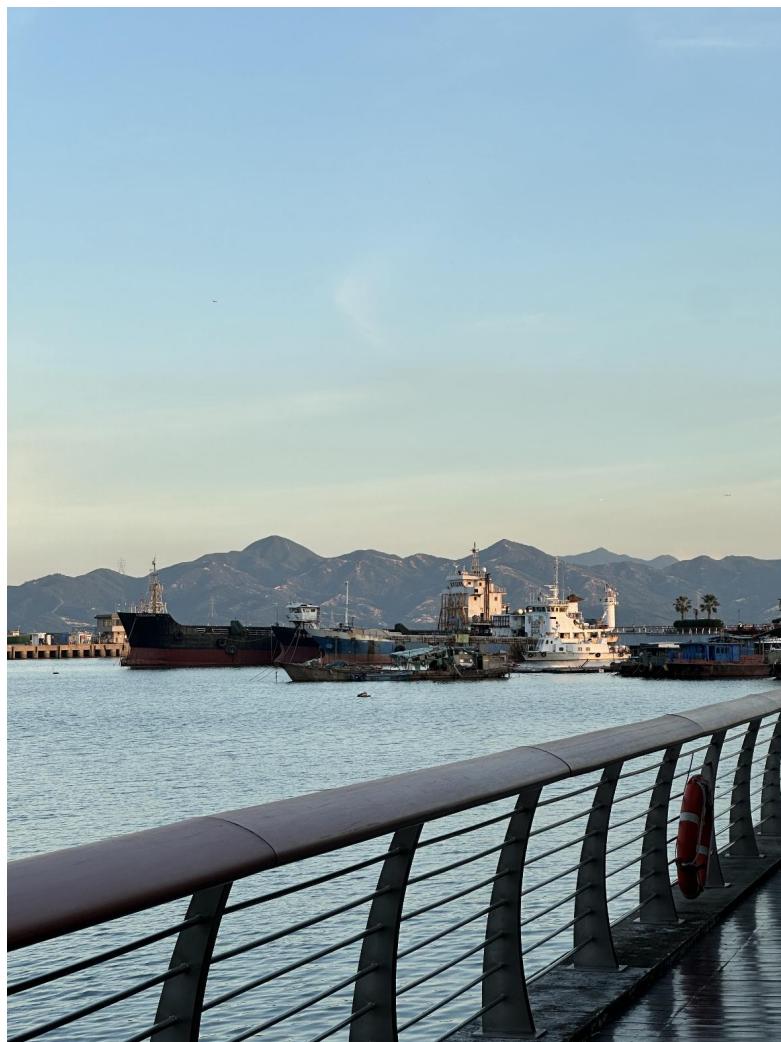
In conclusion / To conclude / In summary / To summarize / All in all / As

stated above, ...

## Homework 1 - ARTICLE

完成 P15-16 的 Article

## Homework 2 - Description



根据上课提示，完成图片描述。